WASHINGTON D. C., THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

Wreck of the City by the Sea.

Thirty or Forty Persons Killed --- Over 100 Injured.

THE SITUATION AT CHARLESTON BECOMING HORRIBLE.

Cut off from Communication With the . Rest of the World.

ANOTHER SEVERE SHOCK LAST NIGHT.

Several More Houses Knocked Down.

Nearly Three-Fourths of the City Ruined.

LOSS TO PROPERTY WILL PROBA-BLY REACH \$10,000,000.

A Night of Terror in Other Southern Cities.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1 .- Two alight shocks of earthquake have been felt here since the first at 8:25 a. m. and one at about 1:00 p. m. Neither of them did any further destruction. Not even during Gen. Gilmore's bombardment of the city has there ever been such a deplorable state of a Tairs here. The city is literally in rains, and people are living in the open squares and public parks. There is a great rush to the rail-road depots to get away, but owing to the earthquake no trains have been able to be dispatched from the city. Telegraphic communication is also cut off, with the exception of one wire of the Southern Telegraph Company, which is crowded with anxious private messages. It is impossible to depict the ruin and denotation took provail here. Not a single place of business in the city save a drug store, which is busy preparing prescriptions for the wounded,

in the open air terribly agitated. There are in the open air terribly agitated. There are three or four steamers in port, including the buoy tenders, and many of the inhabitants are provided with berths on these loats. Fortunately the weather has been good, and the hardsnips are not as severe as they might have been. The situation, however, is becoming horrible. Cut off from communication with the rest of the world, difficult and hours of situations in the rest of the world. Owing to the demoralized condition of everything here it is impossible to give cor-rect facts further than this: The number of

rect acts further than this; the number of causalties has not yet been ascertained; probably from thirty to forty killed and over 100 injured. The loss to property will probably reach \$8,020,000 or \$10,000,000. Three-fourths of the buildings in the city will have to be rebuilt. There was very little shipping in port, and none of it was injured.

injured.
The disturbances have not at all affected the water in the harbor, although it is evident that all the shocks came from a southeasterly direction, and therefore from the sea. There are no signs of a tidal wave as ANOTHER SHOCK—SEVERAL HOUSES KNOCKED

LATER—11:50 P. M.—Another shock has just passed over the city, rather more severe than any since last night at 9:55, knocking down several houses. CHARLESTON'S GLOOMIEST DAY

CHARLESTON'S GLOOMIEST DAY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—The gloomiest day ever known in Charleston is drawing to a close, with no improvement in the condition of the people. Great fear prevails to-night of another violent earthquake, as elight shocks have been felt at intervals during the day. Tents are rigged up in the streets, and the whole population nearly will pass the night out of doors. The compositors of the News and Courter refuse to work to-night on account of the danger of their families and to themselves and no papers will be issued to merrow. The fires of last night are out. The chief loss being five houses of moderate value in King street, including the store and residence of P. & J. Morris. The store of I. Witscofsky, in the upper part of King street, was also destroyed. The people are greatly depressed as the aggregate loss by the carthquake amounts up to millions, and may be increased indefinitely at any moment by a gale of wind or additional stock. The houses generally are in no condition for further trials. The situation is made more grave by the suspension of telegraphic communication. Besides this the rails on the lines near the city are bent aerpeut fashion, and no trains are running. No accurate list of casualties is yet obtainable.

CRAPHIC ACCUNT OF THE DIRASTER.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER. CHAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—The compositors of the News and Convier decline to work to-night, expecting fresh shocks of earthquake, and the paper cannot, therefore, issue to-morrow.

The following article was prepared for publication in the News and Convier, and is telegraphed almost in the writer's own words:

of Wednesday hight as they were presented to of woments used in his usual duties in the a single person.

Willie engaged in his usual duties in the second-story room of the New and Onerier office at the time of the first-slock, the writer's attention was vaginary attract by a sound which seemed to come from the office below, and which was supposed for a moment to be cause see the raid rolling of a heavy body, as after of a meanly inden struck, over

aprang to their feet with startied questions an is answers.

WHAT BIHAT? EXPRIGACE!

and then alt was bewilderened and confision. There the long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around. The tremor was now a rude, rapid quiver that actasted the whole lefty strong walted building as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power with intent to tear its leints examiler, and scatter its stones and bricks abroad, as a true casts Its o'er-ripened fruitbefore the breath of the gall. There was no intermission in the vibration of the mighty subterranean engine. From the first to the last it was at every moment, and as it supproached and reached the climax of its manifestation is seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of bunnan hands could possibly survive the shocks. The fleors were heaving under fest, the surrounding walls and partitious visibly swayed to and fro, the crash of the falling masses of stone, and brick, and morker was heaving the carries overhead and without the terribic roar filled the ears and seemed to till the midd and heart, darding perception, be windering thought, and for a few panding breaths, or white you held your breath it.

and for a few panting breatins, or white you held your breath in OREASFUL ANTICIPATION of immediate and cruel death, you felt that life was airredy past, and waited for the end as the yielding state of the destroyer and yet live, but it is little to say that the group of strong men who shared the experience above faintly described will carry with them the recollection of that supreme moment to their dying day. None expected to escape. A sudden rash was simultaneously made to endeavor to attain the open air and fee to a piace of safety, but before the door was reached all rected tempeter to the tattering wall and stopped, feeling that hope was vain; that it was only a question of death within the building, or without to be turied by the sinking roof or crushed by the toppling walls. The uprour ylowly died away in seeming distance; the earth was still, and oh, the blessed relief of that still! But how rudely the silence was broken. As one dashed down the stateway and out into the sirect aircady on every side access the stricks, the cries of pain and fear, the prayers and wallings of

the prayers and wailings of
THERIFIED WOMEN AND CHILDREN
COMMINGLED WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE P

CRAZED WITH FEAR OR EXCITEMENT.

CRAZED WITH FEAR OR EXCITEMENT.
Here a woman is supported half fainting in the arms of her husband, who valuly tries to soothe her while he carries her litto the open space at the street corner where press it is listy seems assured; there a woman lies on the payment with uptured face and outstretched limbs and the crowd passes her by for the time, not pausing to see whether she be alive or dead.

A sudden light flares through a window overlooking the street; it becomes momentarily brighter and the cry of first resounds from the multitude. A rish is made toward the apol, a man is seen doubled up and helpless arilins the wall, but at this moment somswhere out at \$zen—overhead—deep in the ground—is heard again the low ominous roll which is already too well known to be mistaken. It grows found and nearer, like the growt of a wild beast swiftly approaching his proy; and all is forgotten again in THE PERFEIED BUSH.

for the open space, where alone there is how of security, faint though it be. The tail buildings on either hand blot out the skies and the stars, and seem to overhane every fost of security to be the skies and the stars, and seem to overhane every fost of season to between them. Then shattered cornices and copings at the tops of their frowning walls seem piled from both ades to the center of the street. It seems that a touch would now send the shattered marces left standing down upon the people below, who look up to them and shrink together as the termor of the cartiquake again passes such that and roll along like some infernal drum beat summoning them to die, and it passes away and again is experienced the blassed feeling of deliverance from impending calamity, which, it may well be believed, evokes a mute but earnest offering of mingled prayer and thanksgiving from every heart in the throng.

Again, far along the street and up from the sileys, always that lead into it on either side, is heard that choras of waiting and lamentation which, though it had not ceased, was scarrely noticed a moment before. If is a dreadful sound, the sound of

HELPLESS HORBOR-STRICKEN HUMANITY.

when once it has been witner-sel and when once it has been witner-sel and when the witness has shared at its danger and feels all its agony.

The first shock occurred at 9.52, as was indicated this morning by the public clocks, the hands on all of which had stopped at that fateful hour, as though to mark the end of time for so many who had heard the preceding hour pealed forth by St. Michael's chimes without a thought but of long and happy life. The second shock, which was but a faint and crisp echo of the first, was felt eight minutes later. As it passed away the writer started homeward to find the scores enacted on Broad street, around the Mess and Courier office, repeated at every step of the way. St. Michael's steeple towered high and white above the gloom, seemingly uniquired. The station house, at massive brick building across the street, had apparently lost its roof, which had failen around it. A little further on the roof of the portice of the Hiberalan Hall, a handsome building in the Grecian style, had crashed to the ground, carrying down bart of the massive grantine pillars with it. All the way up Meeting street, which, is respect of its general direction and importance, may be called "the Broadway of Charleston," the roadway was piled with debris from the tons of the walls. In passing the Charleston Hotel, which, to carry out the comparison above indicated, occupies the position of Stewart's up-lown store in New York, the third shock was felt about ten minutes after the second and, occurre, caused the greatest alarm in that neighborhood, as elsewhere. At Marion square, New York, a great crowd had callected, as even the edges of the wide space, embraced in it could not be reached by the nearest buildings in event of their fail. From this crowd, composed of men, women, and childrem of both races, arose incessant calls and crise and lamentations, while over the moties half-dressed throng was shed the

moticy half-dressed throng was shed the

LURID LIGHT OF THE CONPLARATION

which had broken out just beyond the square, immediately after the first shock, and had now wholly enveloped several buildings in flames. In three-quasters of the town at the same i me similar fires were observed under full headway, and the sawful significance of the carthquake may be most fully appreciated, perhaps, when it is said that, with these tremendous fires blazing up all at once around them, and threatening the city with total destruction, the people whom you must on the streets or saw gathered together in groups in the open places evidently did not give them a thought. No one watched the traitly famins or the pillars of cloud rising high into the still night air. All were too intent on listening with, strained senses for the dreaded requiremence of that horizine growl or grown of the power under the sease and under the land 1; give a thought to the new terrors, thought is had threatened hit own home and many homes in the doomed city. The crowdspoured in from every direction to the aparenus federal as changed within the graser bunder. Street cars, carrieses, and other vehicles were ranges in lines on the streets surrounting the square, while the horses stood stock still with turued leads, as though willing the ground in auxious inquiry. The colored people everywhere were found and increasing in their declarations of alarm in the singing of hymns and in Verseyer appeals. God knows, many a proud heart, who heard them acting in the ribot, and in the hour of His wondrons might, devenity and humbly and sincericy joined. There were not defined one in the results of his for the lovelies. There were no distinctions of piese or power, pride or caste, in the assumblesses that were gathered together in Charleston on Thesiany night. It was a currous spectacion to look back upon. It is a good one to remember for white and had a his propose and our backers on the first propose and our backers on the first propose and our backers on the first LUBID LIGHT OF THE CONFLAGRATION

for, we may hope, too, will never be forgotten,
Arrived at his home, the writer found the
same

WINDS OF BEASTER AND WREEK
which marked nearly every other home in the
city. All the houses in the neighborhood had
suffered seriously, and streets, yards, and
pardens were filled with the fallen chimneys
and tragments of walls, while the walls that
were loft standing were rest amoder in main
cases from top to bottom, and were ladily shattered in every instance. Women and children
roused from steep or interrupted in their evening pursuits by the sound of the rule being of
cocked above and around them rushed out into
the streets and hubbled together awaiting the
ond, whatever it might be. Invalids were
brought out on mattressee and deposited on the
roundway. No thought was given to travarias
left is hind in the client to save the peculiar
trasme of tile itself, suddenly become so
precious in the eyes of all, the invalid woman
high the

STREETS WERE FILLID WITH FUGITIVES.

In sight of their homes. Through the long
hours that followed few were the eyes, even

stricks while Filling with Fuditives in sight of their homes. Through the long hours that followed fare were cheeve, even of childhood, that were closed in sleep. Charleston was full of those who watched for morning, and never in any city in any land did the first gray shader that mark the approach of dawn appears so beautiful and a selfound to the eyer as they appeared to the thousands of people who halled those this more log from the midst of the counties wrecken homes in our thrice scourged but all patient, still bears, still hopeful, still beautiful city by the sea.

LIST OF CASUALTIES. Following is an approximately correct list of casualties by the earth-make so far as ascertained:

list of casualties by the earth, cake so far as ascertained:

Miss Williams, corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, jumped from a window and injured her spine; Mrs. E. Gallot (colored) had; burt by a falling brick; Mrs. Roisert Martin, badly hurt; M. J. Lynch, struck down by stone and dying; Charies Rivers (colored), leg broken, wife seriously wounded; Moses Brown (colored), weinded danagerously Dr. R. Alexander ran out of his house and was crushed to death by a fulling chimney. Sommel Hammond broke both legs and is woonded fatally; Isabella Howard, wounded; sciously, laso Mrs. Heidt and Mrs. Annle Torck, injured by a falling house; Miss Jessen, injured internally; also Mamie Palmer and Mr. Alnsley Robars, Ellied by a falling will; Olive Nickleby, colored, killed; J. C. E. Richardson, seriously injured by a falling will; Olive Nickleby, colored, killed; Ja. C. E. Richardson, seriously injured by a falling will; Olive Nickleby, colored, killed; Jasa Jenkins, W. Pratt, H. A. Desaussare, Ellen Mitchell, Mrs. Baynard, J. Oldenbuitle, Sus in Dava, Mary Ann Drayton, colored, paintulty hurt; Susan Middleton and several nuknown colored women killed; Willie schilles and James Born, wounded badly. Three of the News and Constrer compositors, wounded by bricks while feeling from compositors, wounded by friely and for the control of the chartes of the policy of the church, and the pol Miss Williams, corner of Wentworth

Cerror In Southern Cities - Deaths from Fright-Men Completely Unperved-Citizens Remain in the Streets All Night - Numerous Casualities Re-

ported-Railway Accidents. AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. I .- Another shock was felt here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, causing people to rush into the streets. The damage last night was confined to jolting chimneys and breaking plaster in residences. Mrs. Samuel Bowers, an old lady, died of fright, many ladies fainted, and thousands of men were completely upnerved. Citizens remained in the streets all night. Shocks were felt over Georgia and the south generally, but were most violent and destructive in Charleston.

It is stated that nothing like this occurred since 1811, when there were shocks extending from Charleston to the Missouri river, where large tracts of land were sunk. Our citizens passed a sleepless night, and

where large tracts of land were sunk. Our citizens passed a sleepless night, and there is still general apprehension, and people are preparing to camp out in the streets. At the arsenal grounds the shocks were violent, doing great damage to the interior of the residences of Maj. Elley and Capt. Grealish. The residence of Capt. Grealish is barely standing. Dispatches from interior towns in Georgia and South Carolina report severe shocks, but no accidents to persons or damage to property except the casualities heretofore reported.

A special telegram to the Chronicle says: Last night was a night of terror in Beaufort. Seventeen shocks of earthquake occurred during the night. At 9:50 last night the town was thrown into a state of terror and excitement by a general shaking of houses all over town. Tops of chimneys were shaken, clocks stopped, infrors and pictures were torn from fastenings, and things were shaken up generally. This was followed by other shocks at regular intervals of five minutes till eleven had occurred, when all was quiet until 1:10, when four more slight shocks followed each other in quick succession. Again at 4:50 this morning another severe shock occurred. Everybody rushed into the streets at the first shock, and there remained all night. Few. If any, slept. The negro

curred. Everybody rushed into the streets at the first shock, and there remained all night. Few, if any, slept. The negro church bells were tolled, and thousands of colored people congregated there and remained in prayer all night.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 1.—Eight shocks of earthquake were felt here to-day.

RALMOH, N. C., Sept. 1.—This afternoon at 5:16 o'clock, there was a very decided shock of earthquake here. The wave appeared to come from the northwest. It shock all buildings. It is asserted by some persons that there was another at 5 o'clock.

TEN MORE SHOCKS LAST NIGHT. SUMMERVILLE, S. C., Sept 1-12 MID 10BT.—Ten more shocks were felt here to-

SCAMMAYLLE, S. C., Sept. 1.—12 MIDNIGHT.—Ten more shocks were felt here tonight, some quite severe.
Columna, S. C., Sept. 1.—At fourteen
minutes past 5 this afternoon another strong
shock was felt here, and at 11:50 to-night
a heavy shock, accompanied by rumbling,
occurred, lasting fiva seconds. Reports to
the Duly Register from all
over the state show that
the earthquake was general. The
Register issued an extra this afternoon containing the latest news from Charleston,
and the presses could not work fast enough
to supply the demand. The printers got
out the paper this morning as usual despite
having to go outside the building several
times, and are still working away courageously, although the room rocks like a cradie
at every shock. The front wall of the
building is cracked a little.
Columna, S. C. Sept. 1.—The shocks
which occurred about midnight to-night
were general throughout Georgia and
South Carolina.

Ofference in the supplements.

OFFERING RELIEF FOR THE SUPPRIERS.

HARTPORD, CONN., Sept. 1.—At the time of the Mississippi floods the people of Hartford raised several thousand dollars for the sufferers. Of this fund \$1,500 was not used, and was placed in the hands of Mayor Bulkiey, to be used at a future time for a similar purpose. To night Mayor Bulkiey telegraphed to Mayor Courtney, of Charleston, S. C., to draw on him for \$1,000, to be used for the relief of the sufferers in that city.

A SHIVERING EARTH.

THE UPHEAVALS THROUGHOUT THE

remiran so fully and completely covered the ground in its report of the visitation of the unwelcomely visitor, embracing every section of the city, showing the lightness of the shocks as noticed in some places contrasting with the greater severity observed in others, that no point escaped attention, and the getting out of an extra REPUBLICAN was thereby

out of an extra Republican was thereby rendered unnecessary. It only remained yesterday to ascertain what, if any, damage had been done and ascertain, if possible, the cause of the earth quake manifestation. From inquiries made of those in charge of the public buildings and the inspector of buildings, there was nothing reported to show that the jar and oscillation had produced any injurious effects, and that the buildings were just as secure as they were prior to the shocks. More interest was manifested in the monument than any other structure, as it was ment than any other structure, as it was apprehended that the shaft would be less likely to withstand an earthquake shock than either the capitol or other public build-

likely to withstand an earthquake shock than either the capitol or other public buildings.

Mr. Green, Col. Casayls assistant, in charge of the Washington monument, made scientific observations of the structure, or in techinal phase, "leveling" it to-day, with a view to noting any change of position. The procedure is undertaken on the first day of every month, but that off yesterday attracted more than usual attention because of the desire to know whether the earthquake affected the structure. The observation proves that the shaking had not the alightest effect Jupon the monument. In fact, the usual tendency of the structure toward the centre of the earth seems to have been greested or rather reversed since the list observation, as the position as compared with that of one month ago is one-two thousandth part of a foot higher. In measuring such almost infinitessimal distances, instruments of the utmost precision give varying results, and the real changes of position can only be determined by taking the general average of a series of observations. These show a downward progress at the rate of about one-thousandth part of a foot each month. Sometimes the observation shows an apparent settling of about twice that distance, but in such cases the observation a month later will insually denote a cessation or an an-

anoth part of a foot each month. Sometimes the observation shows an apparent settling of about twice that distance, but in such cases the observation a mouth later will usually denote a cessation or an apparent reversal of the movement, as was the case to-day. The total downward movement of the structure during the last few years, including that which occurred during the last few years, including that which occurred during the last few years, including that which occurred during the last few years, including that which occurred during the last few years, including that which occurred during the last few years, and has few four inches.

In regard to the cause of carthquakes ophilons seem to differ. Prof. Mendenhell, of the signal service, who has made a study of carthquakes for many years, and has felt the shock of a number of severe ones in Japan, says that Tuesday night, while not especially severe, was, nevertheless, the worst he ever experienced in this country. He expresses surprise at the wide extent of the phenomenon, and thinks it likely that when the reports are all in it will be found that the area affected is larger than that of any previous carthquake of which there is a record. Upon a globe ten inches in diameter, he says, one can usually cover the area of an carthquake—even a severe one—with the end of his little finger, but this one seems to have affected haif a continent, and we don't know how much more. "I don't like them," he added. "Unlike other natural phenomena, one can never get used to them. In high winds, for example, an observer feels that there is a maximum, and when the velocity reaches the highest record he feels that they worst is at hand or passed. But in earthquakes one can never tell what will happen, and each experience is more alarming than its predecessor."

passed. But in earthquakes one can here, tell what will happen, and each experience s more alarming than its predecessor."

Maj. Powell, director of the United States is more alarming than its predecessor.

Maj. Powell, director of the United States geological survey, after fully describing the shocks of Tuesday night, their duration, variation, time of culmination, direction, &c., says that "during 1885 there were recorded the following earthquakes in the United States and Canada: Caundian provinces, S; New England, 5: Atlantic states, 9; Mississippi valley, 3; Pacific slope, 34; total, 59. During the twelve years 1873-83 there have been recorded in the United States and Canada 364 earthquakes, distributed as follows: Atlantic slope, 147; Mississippi valley; 65; Pacific slope, 151.

From this list it appears that in the entire area earthquakes occur on an average once in twelve days, and once a month in the Atlantic slope. Many of these disturbances are, however, so slight as to be unperceived by the majority of the people, and it should be observed that the list is more complete in the densely copulated and frequently shaken Atlantic slope than in either the seldom shaken Mississippi valley or the sparsely populated Pacific slope.

The explanation of earthquakes usually accepted by geologists is something like this: The earth is believed to be innoved.

secepted by geologists is something like this: The earth is believed to be inclosed by a solid crust of rock of variable thick-ness in different regions. This crust rests upon material in a more or less fluid condi-tion, so that it readily yields to agencies of

tion, so that it readily yields to agencies of deformation like water or moiten iron.
The reasons for bellaving that the interior is in a somewhat fluid condition are various. The most important are:

1. From very many observations made in mines, a reasian wells, &c., it is discovered that there is an increase of temperature from the surface downward, and that this increase is so great that a degree of heat sufficient to melt all known rocks is soon reached.

increase is so great that a degree of heat sufficient to melt all known rocks is soon reached.

2. By certain geologic areneles certain recks from below are brought to the surface in mountain building, and these rocks show evidence of having been greatly heated, and even having been meited.

5. Molten matter in very large quantities comes up from the laterior of the earth through crevasses and volcanic vents. So-sides these lines of evidence there are many accresory facts which tell the same story.

The laterior of the earth is constantly losing heat in a variety of ways. A small amount is probably conducted to the surface and radiated into space. A large amount of heat is conveyed from the interior through the agency of hot springs. Such aprings are found in many portlone of the known earth, and in a few districts are very abundant, and through them much that is conveyed from the interior to the surface which is there radiated into space.

The lavas that are brought up yield vest stores of heat, all of which is lost to the earth through radiation. The secular cooling which results from the above causes must necessarily diminish the magnitude thus produced.

The stresses produced in the creat of the earth, and as it shrinks the colid criterior crust must in some manner yield, so as to conform to the lesser magnitude thus produced.

The stresses produced in the creat of the earth yie the shrinking of the interior see modified by another class of agencies. The land surface of the earth is washed by rains and rivers, and in the aggregate large bodies of materials are carried away and deposited in lake bottoms, which are gradually filled up, and especially deposited along the shores of the seass. The unleading of land areas and the overloading of certain water areas to a large extent localizes it.

Again, the find or plastic material of the interior changes its position beneath the

izes it.

Again, the fluid or plastic material of the interior changes its position beneath the

rust of the earth, and portions of it flow ut as favas: thus an additional set of stresses is established. Thus stresses are established through the

sector of a contracting interior, through loading and unloading at the surface, and through the slew of interior matter to lava

No Serious Results Found to Have
Taken Place Here—The Monomest
Uninjured — Expert Capen Explains
the Origin and Cause of Those Disturbances.

The citizens yesterday morning had all pretty well recovered from the great-fright of the night before, and as there were no indications of an immediate return of the earthquake they knotted together and related their experiences from the time of the noticing of the coming of the first shock until the last departed. They could afford to be goes natured when recollecting the terribia strain which their nerves had recently undergone, and the narrow escape made. It was found that a great similarity of experience existed as to how the visits of the shocks were felt and noticed, and the same course pursued in flexing from supposed impending danger. The Nationar, Return care and first period of the displacement, the impending danger. The Nationar, Return care and first period of the displacement which in the shocks were felt and noticed, and the same course pursued in flexing from supposed impending danger. The Nationar, Return care and supposed impending danger and the same course pursued in flexing from supposed impending danger. The Nationar, Return care and supposed impending danger and the supposed impending danger. The Nationar, Return care and supposed impending danger and the carelina supposed in the surface and the carelina supposed in is clearabre along the displacement, the bind toward the sea is depressed and that bound the sea is depressed and that bound the mountains is elevate. In the liaitends of Washington the displacement become either a close flexure or fracture, and thus in the Eastern branch. Its amount here is eighty feet. At the head of the Chesapeake buy the displacement is 100 feet, and it appears to increase northward, reaching 200 or 300 feet in the lower Hudeon valley. The whole of this movement has probably occurred in post-quarternary fines, and is still in progress; indeed, it may be questioned whether any general orographic movement on any part of the earth's surface during any period of geologic time has been much more energetic and rapid than that now taking place along the Atlantic slope; and our comparative immunity from scrious carthquakes here is to be attributed, not so much to absence of these great earth movements resulting in the formation of momitain chains, and even the upheava of continents, as to the probable less profound depth of this great displacement than these of most mountain regions, and especially to the fact that no volcanic vents have been established.



MR. P. L. CAPEN, THE EXPERT. On the 7th of last August Mr. F. L. Capen is scientific expert, in his prognostication in the REPUBLICAN, among other thing

On the list of the same mouth he supplemented that statement with the following It will gratify all who are interested in the current abnormal weather to get a copy of your banc of Saturday. Aug 7, and see that we are far alread of all others touching the closing of August and the opening of September. Your readers well know that a severe carthquake period is rife, with abnormal weather.

How closely this prediction has been veri-fied the experiences of the residents of this District on last Tuesday night will doubt-less furnish ample proof.

Mr. F. L. Capen, who has astonished the country with his accuracy of foresight in this matter, was how in National Country. Mr. F. L. Capen, who has astonished the country with his accuracy of foresight in this matter, was born in Sterling, Mass., March 17, 1817. His ancestors came to this country in 1839, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. His grandfather was a farmer, who spent a great portion of his leisure time in the study of meteorology. He educated Lemuel Capen, his son, at Harvard College, who, in his turn, took a great interest in the study of the weather. After his graduation be extiled in the ministry at Sterling, and, in connection with his clerkal duties, distinguished himself as an educator, fitting many students for the New England colleges. When his son, who is the subject of the present sketch, reached the age of 3 years, his father began to occupy blusself in the work of his education. Without any claims to genius he was forwarded in his studies, and was graduated from the Hostou grammar schools at the age of 11 years. studies, and was graduated from the Boston grammar schools at the age of 11 years. Considering his son rather young to be fitted for college, and needing his services on the farm at home, he kept him back one year, during which time he still attended school. Hawing finished the prescribed studies of the school the master entered the boy upon the study of natural philosophy, which he mastered and reviewed before preparing for college. To this training he was, doubtless, indebted for his discovery of certain principles hitherto unknown or unrecognized which underlie all the science of the weather. His interest in the study of the weather. His interest in the study of the weather was stimulated by the companionship of his father, whose tastes he shared, thee latter during his adult life having taken a record three times a day of the weather.

aving taken a record three times a day of he weather.
Young Capen entered the Boston Latin sheed at the age of 13 years, graduated fiter five years' study, and entered Harvard follege in 1835, at the age of 18 years. During his college course he had a gardeo, a hich was allowed those students who de-sired to spend their leisure time in its culti-vation, and found his enter pleasure in landscape gardening, keeping up his in-terest in the weather. On graduating he look one of the two Boylston prizes for elo-cution.

tion. His father designed that his son should low him in the ministry, but instead of cring a divinity school it was necessary intering a divinity school it was necessary or the young graduate to begin at once cepting school to help his three younger rothers through college, which largely wishers their help, was done. After teaching school for some years he became gain interested in the weather while at once with his father engaged in preparatory studies for the ministry. His knowledge of natural philosophy had enabled him as settle in his own mind the question of he tides in the air, a theory which was not then accepted by scientific men, or if so, hey were regarded as being so slight as to a happreciable. The conclusive point as to these tides of the air is the universal aw of matter—that matter attracts o these tides of the air is the universal aw of matter—that matter attracts matter in proportion to its density and in matter in proportion to its density and it is inverse ratio of the square of the discovery matter. The inverse ratio means that the residue distance of the moon from the systic that greater its attraction. His first inscovery was made through the plannomena and have of light. He noticed a pale and her less light one forenous, not glowing soll warm, the sky being aloudless, and, in raing to account for it, he said the ordinary glow of the smallght must be refraction way by the action of the tide of the air. The laws of the refraction of light and heat corrected and compelled this conclusion. Knowing the laws of refraction and reflection of light and heat to be the same, by any as the next and true step to the proof tion of light and heat to be the same, he saw is the next and true step to the proof was to hang the thermometer exposed to the direct rays of the sun, where the rising and falling of the mercury would cover a number of degrees. On making this experiment he discovered all and more than he anticipated, and saw clearly that he had got an essential clew to the funda-mental factors of the weather, for the mer-cury alternately rose and fall through the day, due to the refraction and diffraction of heat in passing through the sir. He watched through the day, and recorded the rise and

fail of the mercury. He followed this course of observation for fifteen years, day and night, summer and winter, as closely as possible, only taking time for meals and sleep. He noted new coincidences every day which led to a generalization of prioriples and laws, white success served to keep up his interest in the work in spite of its monotony. The result has been that after devoling the best forty years and more of his life to the work he has been able to ascertain the relative magnitudes and distances in life to the work he has been able to sacortain the relative magnitudes and distances in tatitude and longitude of all the bot waves of the air and the cold dips or troughs between the waves into which the areat tides of the air arc subdivided. The method is precisely like the calculation of cellpses and far more simple. In the case of the cellpse the astronomer computes the lines of shadow and penumbra or partial shadow. Mr. Capen notes the hot waves of the air and the cold dips between, the combination of which determines the weather for any moment of time in any latitude and longitude. The mathematical processes in the moment of time in any latitude and longitude. The mathematical processes in the two cases are equally exact, and accuracy depends upon experience, sittle, and care. The whole thing depends upon the fluctuations and variations in the registration of heat through the air and its concentration in raising temperature or its dispersion by the diffraction of the cold dips, which lowers the temperature, condenses the vapor in the air, produces vacue, disturbs atmospheric equilibrium, starts the winds causing all atmospheric changes, the strength and weakness, the extent and destructiveness of which depend on the character of these forces, this fly with reference to temperature.

In his searching investigation of the ac-

pend on the character of these forces, thicfly with reference to temperature.

In his searching investigation of the action of the sun and the moon upon our atmosphere he noticed in the case of the moon numerous and striking variations menthly in the relations of the moon to the earth, and by his long and close observation he mastered and classified the results. Becoming thus familiarized with the physical influence of the moon upon the mess of the earth in ber curious wancerings taken in connection with the momentum of the earth's revolution upon its axis, he soon saw that there were critical estimatedness of concentrated energy occurring at stated intervals, and often meanismed this to his mother, and stated that periods of physical catastrophy were sure to occur at stated intervals; so, when the United States frigate Monougabela was swept by a tidal wave over the low stores on the beach and landed in the street of St. Thomas, by careful analysis and investigation he worked out a method of determining the critical periods of earthquake and volcanic action, and verified their accurser by constant predictions of those periods since that time. During his visit to Europe to take observations of the cellings of December 20, 1870, chiefly with

their accuracy by constant predictions of those periods since that time. During his visit to Europe to take observations of the cellpse of December 20, 1870, chiefly with reference to the question whether the moon had an atmosphere, he was told by Commodore Davis that he had seen the Monongahela in that position on the island of St. Thomas. Passing the winter of 1870-71 in Malta he kept up his computations and predictions of the weather and of earthquakes, and being lead thereity to articipate eruptions of Vesuvius in the month of April, 1871, he immediately started for Naples in order to witness them. Leaving Malta on his birthday, March 17, touching at Catania and Messins, and passing Etna and the volcanic islands of Stromboli, he arrived at Naples March 22. He immediately sat down without consultation with any one, wrote his prediction of the volcanic period of Vesuvius in April (setting it from the 3d to 18th instant), which appeared in the Naples and Florence Conserver of Saturday, March 25, published in the English and Italian languages. The appearance of the prediction caused the uniterest simile and many a guffaw throughout the city. The American consul laughed and was utterly skeptical. However, he gave Mr. Capen a polite note of introduction to Prof. Pamieri at the hermitage on Vesuvius, The professor exclaimed, "Oh, no, no, no. The eruptions are all over for the search debris similar to what occurs in a canflagration when a roof falls in. There will be no more cruption this season."

"Well," satu Mr. Capen, "we shall soon see," and on taking his leave the professor pointely pressed him to call again.

During the first two days and nights of April there was a varsed demonstration.

see," and on taking his leave the professor pointely pressed him to call again.

During the first two days and nights of April there was no special demonstration from the crater, except an increased volume of steam during the day and the appearance of a little fork of flame during the night. On the evening of the 3d, after calling on some Philadelphia friends, and returning to his room about 10 o'clock, on coming in sight of Vesuvius Mr. Capen beheld a stream of lava pouring over the north side of the crater to the distance of two or three rods. While he stood gazing at it, a gentleman came up who said that he saw a genterman came up was an use as well with when it began to overflow, which was about 9 o'clock that evening. The action continued with greater or less violence until the 15th. He staid another month, predicted the period for May, which was rified, and spent a night alo

foot of the crater during eruptions. The shocks it short intervals were as if maga-

presence to period in 10 July, which was perified, and spent a night atome near the foot of the crater during eruptions. The shocks it short intervals were as if magazines of nitro glycerine were being exploded in the bowels of the earth beneath the mountain, causing it to tremble and rock with a frighful degree of instability. The shocks were the most violent during the two or three hours when the moon was passing the meridian.

On the approach of an earthquake period Mr. Capen has found, and has repeatedly stated in his predictions, that the atmosphere, being free and clastic, is the first to feel and respond to the play of the earthquake forces. This effect upon the atmosphere is confirmed in the reports from Europe, and is fully established, consisting especially of intense heat and dead calms. As the gathering volcanic and carthquake forces, which are one and the same, become more and more concentrated, not only the atmosphere but the entire mass of the earth becomes more and more affected under the increasing strain of these forces. But these only gradually and slowly increase, and violent results seldom occur during the first stages, excepting that volcanic action seems to be a slumbering or selting back of the fragmentary crust of the gobe into its previous and normal condition after having been abnormally strained up to an unnatural degree by the horeusing energy of the earthquake forces to their maximum. This reaction is the natural result of the dissolution of the earthquake forces to their maximum. This reaction is the natural result of the dissolution of the earthquake forces to their maximum. This reaction is the natural result of the dissolution of the earthquake forces to the importance of the control result of the globe into its previous and normal condition after having been abnormally strained up to an unnatural degree by the natural result of the dissolution of the earthquake forces to their maximum. This reaction is the natural result of the disher and often tremediate eause of the controle

out of the craters of the volcanoes during the entire beriods of volcanic and carthquisks action are due to the admission of water through the internal openings in the crust of the globe, either to close centact or proximity with the intensely-heated mass within, which converts it not only into strain but into stame, or superneated steam, endowing it with a tremendously logressed explosive energy, which has its full influence in the terrile results.

In predicting an earthquake period such as is now going on, Mr. Capen carefully investigates the mutual relation of these greet physical forces and judges of their degree of intensity by his long experience in their study and determination, the only way in which any one can become expert in any department of scientific knowledge. He notes carefully the relative positions of the sun, moon, and earth, and pronounces upon the consequences on the basis of his actual experience. The nearer these three bodies are together the greater is their mutual action upon one another, and the action of the strongest, or that having the greatest magnitude or density, is dominant over the others, and this in the lowerse ratio, not of the distance, but of the square of the distance; that is, the distance multiplied by itself.

ILLINOIS BEPUBLICANS.

The Big*Convention Advocates Liberty Equality, and a Free Ballot-No Imported Labor-Free Trade an Enemy to Labor. Curriago, Sent. 1.—The Republican state

convention at Springfield was called to

order at noon. Congressman J. G. Cannon

was elected temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, Upon reassembling the temporary or zaniration was made permanent. The plat-

form includes the following on national subjects: we believe liberty is the innimable right of every man, whatever his race or color, and it the equality of every man before the late we believe that the purity of the callet increasery to the permanent security of our free institutions, and the ballot is only manualnet.

we believe that the portig of the sellot is necessary to the permanent security of our free institutions, and the ballot is only manualmed in its purity when every citizen oan east his vote for whomsever he pleases, with the assemble that it will be contood as cast.

We believe American soil is for American eithers becoming land owners. The public domain should be reserved as homesteads for nectual settlers, and the accumulation of large tracts or individuals should be discovered, and in the case of land grants to railroad corporations, when said corporations are individuals should be discovered, and in the case of land grants to railroad corporations, when said corporations are large at the corporations, when said corporations have laided to comply with the conditions of said grants, the lands should be foreficied to the goneral povernment and held for the based of actual settlers.

We believe in the protection of American habor, and denounce as unwise and uniativities the principles of free trade, intelligent and prosperous free labor is the concrete on which our free government is touned, and we protect against its belong impoverible by competition, with the pay included by competition, with the pay include of the underpaid labor of the old world, or degraded by the importation of hardwar, plas of the matern under a debt of obligation of the world.

We believe our soldlers and sailors, in their herois defense of the Union in the lare war, plas of the matern under a debt of obligation of the world.

We believe the principle of the consequence of the sailors and we approve the course of our Republican scales as a sailors of the more for all such as are disabled or in war, and we approve the course of our Republican scales the injustice of forcing the competition of contract prisent lands upon our legislators the enactment of such laws as will prevent it, and we favor the adoution of the constitutional amendment on this subject at the coming session.

We believe it is the right and duty of the national governme

President Cleveland for having failed to keep the pledges on which it came into power. It promised economy and retrenchment, and has been nost extravagot in expositioned and appropriations, which for the current year largely exceed the abundant revenues of the givenness.

It promised to reduce the simplins in the treasury, but reversing the rule of previous administrations, has permitted such survives to its following the rule of previous administrations, has permitted such survives to its following that the intervention of the business of the country, and refused to approve the action of a large majority of bests homes of Cougrass directing that such survive he in years in the interest-hearing devi of the majority in the interest-hearing devi of the interest hearing devi of the disabled soldiers and satisfies of the late war, and treated with contemptions veto every bendom bill against which it could find any plantom bill against which it could find any plantom of the interest hearing the presence and property of citizens both at home and abroads are to maintain the dianty and hone of the nation; yet in its relations with Great Britain it has shown itself unable to give protection to either persons or property, and has permitted our lag to be insulted sofficial process.

erporations, and guard all persons without distinction in the enjoyment of their civil and personal rights.

That the present revenue system of the state under which small propersyludders

state under which small property holders contribute more than their just share of the public burdens needs speedy revision. We approve of civil service reform.

John R. Tanner, of Clay county, was nominated for state treasurer, and Richard Edwards, of Bureau, for superintendent of public instruction. Adjourned.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. Virginia Republicaus Nominate Three Good Men. Messrs, Brown, Bowden,

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 1.—The Republican congressional convention for the tenth district assembled in this city to-day. Every county assembled in this city to-day. Every county was fully represented and a large crowd in attendance. Jacob Yost was nominated by acclamation and amid tremendous appliance. See aking to the platform proposed and alopted. Col. 8. Brown Alton, Bon. E. W. Hubard, and Col. W. E. Craig made ringing speeches. Every person sectined outhurdant and the remember of the following man; is the junior editor of the Stamon Trymina, made a splendid canvass two years ago against J. Baudolph Tucker, and came within a tew hundred coises of defeating the latter, at a time, too, when there was much used descriptions of the stamp of

was elected mayor of this city last May. He is a string protectionist.

Nonrolk, Va., Sept. 1.—The Republicans of the second congressional district met in convention to-day with a full representation. The convention to-day with a full representation. The convention was called to order by Dr. R. A. West, district chariman. The temporary organization was effected by electing Jadge R. H. Hawks, of Nansemond, as chairman, and R. H. Robinson as secretary. On motion of x-x-fraper Win. Lamb the chair was requested to appoint the committee on persanent organization, who, upon returning, reported by Sorton, of York county, as obsirman, and R. H. Robinson and C. Lamders as secretaries. After some little delay the convention got to fusions, and the following gentlemen were put in homination to, E. Bowden, H. De B. Clay, Harry Libby, R. W. Smith, and J. J. Plyer, Before the land build was announced business, and the following gentlemen were put in nomination (c. E. Bowden, H. De B. Clay, Barry Libby, R. W. Smith, and J. J. Dyer. Before the first ballot was announced the Hon. J. J. Dyer angenred before the convention and requested his friends from Southeantien country to withdraw his name, and cast their wife as almint for Mr. G. E. Bowden. The result was as follows when amounted bowden, St. Clay, 13; Libby, 5; Smith, 29; becce—say for Choce, 65. The Gouvention was the mest orderly and respectful ever held in the district. n the district.
Franchickshuke, Va., Sept. 1.—T. H. Bayly irown, of Accomack county, was to day unan

Figure 11 of Section 1. Supply 1. T. H. Bryly Hrown, of Accounced country was to-day manimously pointinuated for Compress on the second ballot by the Kepnideans of the first district. Springprint, i.i.s., Sept. 1—May. J. A. Compily was nominated for Compress by severation harry exterday by the Republicans of the interestal district. Earlieful S. C. Sept. 1—The Democratic convention of the second compressional district, head at Wilson to-day, nominated F. M. Suppliera, for the second compressional district, head at Wilson to-day nominated F. M. Suppliera, G. S. B. L. —Judge John D. Siewart, of Spaiding contry, was to-day nominated by the Democratic congress local convention of the first district, to succeed Hop. N. J. Hammond.

ond.
Dirnort, Sept. L.—The first district Probible. Difficults to day in this city non-mated Calvin
A Frobe for Congress.
The Greenbackers and Democrats nominated
Lyman C Mason in the ninth district, Mel-bourne H. Ford in the fifth, and Patrick Han-lerd in the filled.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. L.—The seventh con-gressional district curve ution to day nominat-ed Clas. E. Hooker gver E. Barksdale, the incumbent.

CELAR RAPIDS, IOWA, Sept. 1.—The artesian rell at Belle Plain, Iowa, is still vomiting.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ALEXANDER NEARING SOFIA-REVOLU-TIONARY TROOPS SURRENDER.

lignificance of the Revolution in Bulgarin-Bismarck's Revenge on France Wholesale Butchery of Christians Indignation of Parnellites.

der arrived here to-day and met with an enthusiastic reception. He will probably

reach Sofia on Friday. Soria, Sept. L.—Zankoff, the Russian who was the leading spirit in the accret revolution, has been arrested. He has been placed under a strong gnard, the members of which have been ordered to keep him under constant surveillance, as it is feared that he may commit sufcide.

that he may commit suicide.

The revolutionary troops retreated to the heights of Sofia, which they occupied. The loyalist troops surrounded them, compelled them to surrounder and then disarmed them, placing the officers under arrest.

Pants, Sept. 1.—The Journal des Debats publishes an interview with Prince Alexander of Hesse, father of Prince Alexander of Buigaria, in which he declares that Buigaria would resist any attempt on the part of Russia to occupy the country, and says that the hostilities which would follow would compromise the pacific relations *x-isting between the three empires.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—It is runored that Emperor William has intimated to Prince Alexander that circumstances compel the striking of his name from the Prussian army roll.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Vienna co ru-

roll.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Desily News says that an encounter has taken piace between Col. Mutkund's troops and a rebel Kustend's Mutkund's troops and a rebel Kustend's mumber of men were killed and woonled on both sides.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Emperor William is trying to effect a reconciliation between the crar and Prince Alexander.

IGNIFICANCE OF THE BULGARIAN REPORT

St. Petersisting, Sept. 1.—The Nerost Tremger says that Prince Dolgoroukt's journey to Bulgaria to restore order has been pestponed because of the report that the revolution in Bulgaria had no leader and was initiated without any guarantee that the whole nation approved it. "This will not detract," adds the paper, "from the significance of the event in Europe, The accredited provisional government's declaration that it intended to adopt a national and Russo Phile policy makes it a national and Russo Phile policy makes it useless to summon another international conference on Bulgarian affairs. Besides such a conference would displease Russia." The Moscow Guzette declares that the whole Bulgarian nation must belong to the Russian party. "Bulgaria," It says, "which was created with the outpour of Russian blood, can only exist under Russian protection. Prince Alexander's rights are dependent on how he fulfills his duties to the car. The Bulgarians owe allegiance to their prince, not in antagonism to Russia, but through Russia." a national and Russo Phile policy makes !

HEPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPRECH-INDIGNA-TION OF THE PARSHILLITES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the house of com-

London, Sept. 1.—In the house of commons this evening Mr. Sexton moved his previously-announced amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech. Mr. Sexton denied that he acted contentionally. He charged that the riots in Belfast had been conceived and prosecuted in the interests of the present government. [Cheers.] He demanded that the government restore order in Belfast now, and not await the results of a protracted inquiry by a commission. Six hundred poor Catholics had been deprived of a livelihood through political lutrigue. He was not aware that navy Protestants had been treated similarly. He asked Lord Kandolph Churchill what the government proposed to do to induce Protestant employers of Balfast to folifil their duty and re-employ the Catholics they had discharged. It was impossible, said Mr. Sexton, to connect these riots with the question of home rule. Without home rule, he declared riots would ensue, unless the government brought those who had incited disorder to book [cheers] by the use in Ireland of public forces, promptly and decisively, as they were used in Hyde Park, Londou, Amsterdam, Chicago, and elsewhere.

Mr. Sexton asserted that Lord Randolph.

they were used in Hyde Park, Londou, Am-sterdam, Chicago, and elsewhere.

Mr. Sexton asserted that Lord Randolph Churchill's Belfast speech had tended to excite a spirit of disloyalty among the peo-ple, and he believed that the riots were got up in order to influence the division on the

up in order to influence the division on the home rule bill. In the home of commons and to effect the result of the general election. [Cheers.] Mr. Sexton concluded by saking Lord Randolph Churchill what he intended to do to remedy the frightful consequences of his own acts. [Cheers.] Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, denied absolutely that Lord Randolph Churchill's action had in any wise led to the Belfast troubles. He feared that the difficulty of the position would be materially increased by Mr. Sexton's statements, and he carnestly implored the Parnellites to refrain from saying anything that ments, and he earnestly implored the Parnellites to refrain from saying anything that would be likely to provoke the unfortunate feeling which had originated the riots.

The chief secretary expressed the hope that the members of the house would assist the government to their utmost in the difficult task which confronted them, and await patiently the result of the royal commission's investigation, when the government would know what course to adopt.

The Parnellites are indignant at the attitude of the speaker in the debade in the louse of commons last evening. They

house of commons last evening. They think that they will retallate by prolonging times that they will retailate by pricinging the debate. It is not believed that the debate on the address will be concluded this week, in spite of the efforts of the government. The conservatives have agreed that there shall be no more speaking on their side.

BISMARCK'S REVENUE ON PRANCE. BISMARCK'S REVENGE ON PRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Requibleque Francuier reproduces without comment to-day the article from the North German Greetic stating that "Germany must always keep her eyes on France," because "France is making rapid preparations to fight," &c. The article has caused excitement in the French press and among French diplomats, Le Matin says the article shows that Prince Hismarck, having been duped by Russia, is now trying to revenge himself upon France. WHOLESMER BUTCHERY OF CHRISTIANS IN WHOLESALE BUTCHERY OF CHRISTIANS IN

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—Advices from Ching-Too-Foo, the chief city of the province of Scchuen, state that the natives of the eastern part of that province and those of northern Cochin China have risen against the Christians and are massering them and destroying their property. This active persecution is attributed to the imprudence of the English and American missionaries. In Cochin China slone dity Christians have been allified, their houses burned, and their farms CHINA. illed, their houses burned, and their farm

hilled, their houses burned, and their farms destroyed.

In Sechuen a general massaure of Christians is reported to be in progress, and they are killed wherever found. It is said that whole slidges occupied by Christians have been destroyed, and that all lands occupied by the professors of that faith are being devastated. The apostolic vicar's residence in Sechuen has been burned to the geomatrot appear was saved. The foreign consuls burely secaped from Sechuen with their lives. No efforts had been made up to the latest reports to quell the disorder, and so far as now known it continues unsuppressed. ressed.

Canada Seizes an American Schooner. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 1—The cruiser Houlette selsed the American schooner Highland to-day for fishing within the three sails limit, off the cast point of Frince Edward Guand. This is the first actual science made for fishing.

The Weather.

For District of Columbia and Vinginia-

o southerly.

Thermometric readings—3 s. m., 50.22; 7 s. m., 59.5°; 11 s. m., 59.8°; 3 p. m., 75.0°; 7 p. m., 69.5°; 10 p. m., 64.5°; 11 p. m., 61.1°; mean temperature, 64.0°; maximum, 73.3°; minimum, 55.5°; mean relative humidity, 54.7°;